



## GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEE OKAYS PRUDENTIAL'S CROOKED ACCOUNTS

### RESUME OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its exposure of the "Big Four" Insurance Trust. The "Big Four" is composed of the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. In previous articles Mr. Harrison has adduced evidence proving misrepresentation, fraud, subornation and misuse of "mutual" funds. There are 40,000,000 American workers paying tribute to the "Big Four." Names prominent in government and financial circles have peppered the series thus far. Notably in this respect we find Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life and outstanding labor-baiter by virtue of his membership in the National Civic Federation, Albert H. Wiggin, Joseph P. Day, New York's super-realtor and many others.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.  
ARTICLE XVII.

The Superintendent of Insurance is appointed by the governor. His term is three years and his salary, in addition to whatever he makes dispensing favors to the insurance trust, is \$10,000 per year. Under the State Reorganization Plan it will be \$12,000.

The present incumbent is one James A. Beha, he is Al Smith's personal appointee. He is the custodian of the insurance funds required under law to be deposited with the State of New York.

### Supposed to Watch.

Once a year all companies operating in the State of New York must submit reports to him of their activities for the preceding year. It is his duty to make abstracts of these reports, incorporate them into a document called the New York Insurance Report and submit it to the Legislature.

For due cause he may suspend any company from further operation.

Such due cause exists. It exists specifically in the case of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. This company, not satisfied with the usual procedure of operating on billion dollar "reserves," had deliberately falsified its report to the superintendent.

### Let Prudential Steal.

On pages 490 and 491 of the 1925 N. Y. Insurance Report the Prudential admits that it subsidized the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the tune of \$221,254.71.

This item was entered under the heading of "disbursements." On page 504 of the same report under the heading of "partial list of salaries, compensation and emoluments, etc." the Prudential actuary again lists payment to the Association; this time it is set down as \$24,998.44.

Now either one of the two entries is correct. Did Mr. Beha notice this obvious piece of thievery? Did his army of assistants observe this blantant fraud?

On the other hand did he accept the report of his future employers without checking it up and incorporate it in his report.

### Legislature Too.

After Mr. Beha okayed this theft of some two hundred thousand dollars from the "mutual" Prudential policyholders, the report went to the Legislature. Again it was okayed.

If the item as reported under the partial list of emoluments is reported correctly then how does the Prudential account for the fact that the

\$221,254.71 balanced the entire account for 1925?

If, on the other hand, the \$221,254.71 entry is correct, then the Superintendent of Insurance should immediately call for an examination of the company's books.

This is an old story now. The 1925 report was issued in September 1926. In his statement to the Legislature Mr. Beha said:

"The Superintendent of Insurance transmits herewith for your consideration Part II of his annual report, containing detailed information abstracted from audited statements of stock and mutual companies authorized to transact business in this state..."

Who audited the Prudential statement? And how did this "error" get by the auditor?

### All Got Jobs.

It is a well known fact that past insurance superintendents have been taken care of by the insurance trust. In this connection one remembers with a feeling of revulsion John A. McCall Jr., who played a most disgusting role prior to and during the late Armstrong Insurance Investigation.

By his failure to call the Prudential Insurance Company to task in the Association of Life Insurance Presidents' bribe, Mr. Beha has conclusively demonstrated his unfitness to hold the responsible position he does.

### Baha Earning His?

By condoning and overlooking a swindle of such magnitude Mr. Beha has offered sufficient reason to believe that he has his eye on a soft job with the "Big Four" when his tenure of public office expires.

In harboring this ambition he does not differ materially with past super-intendents.

Governor Smith appointed James A. Beha to his present lucrative position. Governor Smith is empowered to remove him.

We urge Governor Smith, if he nurtures any 1928 ambitions, to immediately remove Mr. Beha from office and clear up the entire weekly payment insurance swindle to the gratification of 40,000,000 American worker-insurers who now suffer from the fraudulent and illegal machinations of the "Big Four."

**Legislature Too.**

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gong many feet the explosion filled the room with flame. A second explosion followed in a few seconds. Brick walls crumbled. Sections of floor crashed to the floor below. One worker was blown out of a fourth-story window to the pavement. Bricks showered on the sidewalk across the street, in one instance breaking the windows of a restaurant. The clothing was burned from the bodies of several workers. How many were buried in the ruins no one knows. Twenty nine were taken to hospitals. Two died later the same day.

**Indifferent to Safety.**

The Briggs Manufacturing Co. has resisted every advance made in the safety code. A former Detroit commissioner of buildings and safety engineering has been quoted as saying as he resigned because of a controversy over one unit in the Harper Avenue plant of the Briggs company. His successor has denied this was the cause of the resignation but has admitted the files of the department show a controversy took place, with the Briggs Manufacturing Co. manifesting barbarous indifference to the safety of its thousands of men and women workers. The profits to be gained from such an enterprise in the open-shop stronghold of Detroit were very great. Walter O. Briggs, head of the company, was the millionaire backer of Gene Buck's extravagantly lavish show, "Yours Truly."

More workers have lost their lives in a single disaster before. The Briggs fire was especially notable, however, because it occurred in a modern industry, conducted supposedly along scientific or enlightened lines. And it took place in a modern building, built in 1922. The slaughter, nevertheless, would have been greater had it not occurred while only a comparatively small force was at work.

### Hunger Drove Workers.

In asking for jobs there the worker who lost their lives in the fire had to choose between working at the Briggs plant and going hungry. They were aware daily of their danger. But they were tied to their jobs by needs as strong as the chains of ancient involuntary servitude. About 100,000 are out of work in the Detroit industrial district. For every job at the Briggs plant there were 100 applicants at the employment window.

**RESOLVED.** That this meeting of workers and vicinity, is in favor of all working-class organizations uniting their forces to free Sacco and Vanzetti whose persecution is a general attack on the freedom of expression so necessary to the workers:

"That we stand solidly behind the movement for a National Conference at which the question of national action could be discussed, and be it further resolved:

"That we request the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by giving them their absolute and unconditional freedom."

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### Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker

## WHERE THEY BREAK THE LEVEE



Washington officials admit that the floods of the Mississippi could have merely direct them against the poorer sections of the country, by deliberately merely direct them against the poorer sections of the country, by deliberately breaking the levee above New Orleans.

## Call Militia to Help Flood Poorer Parishes

(Continued from Page One)

northern tourists, the old French residents of Saint Bernard and Blaquemine parishes do not feel so happy. Their homes, their crops, their lives too, unless they hasten, are to be flooded from that dynamited levee at Poydras.

Since Tuesday night the Poydras pine had been a stifling course of heavy dust, kicked up by the exodus of the fugitives. The neat homes are closed and shuttered. Not all of these home were deserted placidly. There is about Poydras and its neighborhood a charm and grace of aquitudo which shows that many have lived, labored, loved, and died there.

And not far away are the red brick ruins of a old Versailles plantation home, which seem hardly less ancient than the water oaks and their festoons of gray moss. Poydras is old.

### Some Would Fight.

And it was accordingly not easy to win the agreement of all persons in the settlement to desert their homes to the flood. Some of the most deeply rooted inhabitants in a flare of defiance refused to move. For the most part these have been won over through intercession by influential neighbors, but it is known that there are many old irreconcilables, particularly in the parts of St. Bernard parish away from the settlement.

There has been some talk of danger of shooting when the engineers go to break the levee," said a prominent New Orleans civic leader. "We are hoping that everything has been worked out, and that with our assurances of ample indemnities, and of every possible means of relief, our friends in Poydras will be reconciled but we are not sure that this is completely so."

An immediate relief fund of \$150,000 has been raised among 60 New Orleans bankers and business leaders.

This matter of indemnity is necessarily unofficial at this stage, and it will be largely defrayed by private purses. There is no assurance that the old residents ever will be compensated.

### Flood Preventable.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The disastrous Mississippi floods probably will result in the administration presenting to the new congress in December an ambitious and far-reaching system of flood prevention, which was forecast here today in official circles.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said he believed it would be possible to work out a program based upon prevention of spring floods and the development of hydro-electric power plants in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri River Valleys that will be of inestimable value to the nation. No excuse has so far been offered as to why this has not been done already.

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### Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker

(Continued from Page One)

workers of Passaic and vicinity gathered tonight in an open air meeting at Belmont Park, Garfield.

Among the speakers were: Albert Weissbord, former strike leader and at present one of the labor candidates in the race for city commissioners; Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Pat Devine, Carlo Tresco, Louis G. Quintillano and Francesco Coco.

The following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED, That this meeting of workers and vicinity, is in favor of all working-class organizations uniting their forces to free Sacco and Vanzetti whose persecution is a general attack on the freedom of expression so necessary to the workers:

"That we stand solidly behind the movement for a National Conference at which the question of national action could be discussed, and be it further resolved:

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## Los Angeles Labor

### Council Prepares To Exclude Lefts

LOS ANGELES, April 28.—Information has leaked out to the effect that reactionary officials of the Central Labor Council are going to begin a wholesale expulsion campaign against the left-wing and progressive delegates of the Council at its next meeting. They have been given documents by the police department's "Red Squad" and compiled a list of ten to fifteen delegates who are charged with being Communist sympathizers, and if precedents will be followed, there is no doubt that an attempt will be made to unseat these members in a red-baiting campaign.

### Lead By Buzzell.

The first step in this direction was when Secretary Buzzell of the Central Labor Council, appeared before the Carpenters District Council, who had endorsed Sam Globerman's candidacy for the Board of Education, and demanded that the endorsement be withdrawn on the grounds that the candidate was a Communist. He claimed to have minutes and other records, thru the stoof-pigeons he is associated with, to prove that Globerman is secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

An investigation committee was elected, which did not even interview the accused man, but reported back recommending withdrawal of endorsement, which carried, (although a strong fight was put up against it), thru pressure of the reactionary ma-

### Fear Globerman.

The fear of the influence of Globerman's candidacy, which has been officially endorsed even by the Central Labor Council itself, prompted the officials to take the next step to prevent their own defeat; expulsion of delegates. Another reason is Buzzell's desire to have the opposition elements in the Council, so-called "progressives" who are flirting with the left-wingers for their votes, branded as "reds" if they take the floor to defend the right of delegates to sit in the Council regardless of their political beliefs.

### Will Work Carefully.

The left-wing will watch this group carefully, to see if they will have the courage to defend them against expulsion. There are two tendencies within this opposition group; one is led by John Valentine, Secretary of the Electrical Workers Union, which is purely reactionary in character; the other is led by John Valentine, Secretary of the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council, and who is expected to run on the opposition slate against Buzzell for secretary of the Central Labor Council.

### Valentine claims to be a "fearless progressive," and was secretary of the Labor Party in this city in 1923, at which time he was more or less friendly to the T. U. E. L. group, at the time when dozens of carpenters were expelled by the officials, following upon police raids on the headquarters of the T. U. E. L. It is only now that the T. U. E. L. is beginning to revive since that period.

### Four States.

If this opposition group does not adopt a clear-cut progressive program, there will be four states in the field in the June elections of the Central Labor Council; Buzzell, the present secretary; Horn, former secretary and friend of Buzzell, with whom he has had a falling out; the opposition group under Fieder of the Electrical Workers, Valentine of the Building Trades Council, Wright of the Carpenters, and Hassel, Labor Temple manager; there may be, then, the fourth slate of left-wing progressives if they are not expelled from the Central Labor Council very shortly, as is planned by the machine.

### Women's Council Knows How.

TILLIE LITTMAN of Women's Council No. 7, Brownsville, made a real collection. She made a visit among her friends with two Bazaar Honor Roll Lists and brought back \$161.00.

### R.A.I.C. Shares.

Workmen's Circle Branch 715 of Brockton, Mass., sends in three shares of the Russian American Industrial Corporation with the following letter:

### Worthy Friends of the Joint Defense Committee:

"We are in receipt of your appeal and send you three shares of the R.A.I.C. amounting to \$30.00. One of the shares is the property of the branch and two are from individual members.

### We donate these to you. Fill in

the necessary information and cash them for the defense.

### "We wish you success in your work and remain,

### "Fraternally yours,

### Joseph Sorin, Branch Secretary."

Mrs. Sonia Lehman also sent us a share of the R.A.I.C. and we are pleased to report that all four shares have been cashed for the benefit of

## Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

**500 Locked Out Miners Resolve Against U. S. Nicaragua, China War**

O'FALLON, Ill., April 28.—The miners locked out here are finding time to look into the general political situation. One result is the following resolution, regularly passed at a local union meeting here:

WHEREAS: The department of state in violation of the principles of self-determination of all peoples has sent the United States marines to support a dictator established by Wall Street in Nicaragua, against the wishes of the laboring people of that republic.

BE IT RESOLVED: That this local union No. 705 United Mine Workers of America, with a membership of over five hundred (500) members, declare our unalterable position in favor of the rights of self determination of all people, and pledge our brotherly support to the labor movement of Mexico and Nicaragua. Be it further resolved: That we protest emphatically against the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico and intervention in China.

AND BE IT RESOLVED: That we demand the withdrawal of the United States troops from Nicaragua and China.

J. B. Brown, president; Chas. Menholz, secretary.

DENVER, (FP) April 28.—In addition to the repeal of the state constabulary law, Colorado labor is celebrating the passage of the 8-hour law for cement and plaster plants and a restriction on sale of prison goods. This act forbids the sale of Colorado prison products in competition with firms in the state hiring free labor.

**Sweden Feels Unemployment's Growing Pinch**

STOCKHOLM, April 15. (By Mail)—Up to recent times Sweden has been the best off of all the Scandinavian countries as regards unemployment. The number of unemployed was not only relatively, but actually lower than in the other countries. But unemployment has assumed imposing proportions this year. According to official statistics of 250,000 workers 47,614 (or 19%) were unemployed on the 1st of January of this year. In other words every fifth worker in Sweden was unemployed in the beginning of 1927.

Conditions of existence for the unemployed are much worse in Sweden than in Norway and Denmark. There is no unemployed insurance in Sweden and all aid to the unemployed is on the voluntary principle. The unemployed only receive doles from trade union funds, consisting of nothing but membership fees. The bill for the introduction of the Ghent system of unemployment insurance, brought before the Riksdag, never saw the light, although it was considered during the whole of the term of office of the social democratic government.

**Not Enough Work.**

The unemployed got some help from the state and public departments through the agency of the so-called "unemployment commissions," who were authorized to get the unemployed into municipal compulsory work. This help was, however, in the first place inadequate, as only 10 to 13 per cent. of the unemployed could be used on compulsory municipal work (of 24,700 seeking municipal compulsory employment in December, only 3,259 were given it, i.e., 13%), and in the second place, the unemployment commissions have recently undertaken the task of recruiting the unemployed as strike breakers to substitute workers on strike. The decision of the unemployment commissions to send unemployed to substitute strikers in the Strippe mine fields caused the resignation of the social democratic government in June 1926, the liberals and conservatives voting in the Riksdag for the unemployment commissions to function as recruiting bureaus for strike-breakers.

**Organizes The Unemployed.**

The growing acuteness of unemployment in the winter of 1926 confronted the masses, and especially those sections of the proletariat standing for the revolutionary class struggle, with the problem of organizing the unemployed. This was essential not only in the interests of the struggle of the unemployed for the improvement of their position, but also to avert strike-breaking among the unemployed. The question of the relations between the unemployed and the trade union organizations, the unemployed often having reason to complain of the reluctance of the trade unions to organize them and look after their interests.

It was all this that caused the left elements in the labor movement to get busy in the end of 1926 over the preparation of a National unemployed conference. This conference was held from the 11th to 13th of March in Stockholm. It was attended by delegates from 54 unemployed organizations, 15 local trades councils and 8 trade union branches—106 delegates altogether, representing about 150,000 workers. Invitations to the conference were sent both to political and trade union working class organizations—to the social democratic party, the Swedish federation of trade unions, the Swedish Communist Party, the syndicalist T. U. centre, and the small group of supporters of the I. W. W. in Sweden.

**Refused To Send Envoys.**

The social democratic party and the Swedish federation of trade unions refused to attend the confer-

**RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST WAR ON MAY DAY**  
Be one of the millions of American workers in demanding—

**HANDS OFF CHINA!**

Wear one of the little red pennants, printed in gold, and induce other workers to do the same.

Bring this to the attention of all labor organizations. This is important. Do it now. Join the forces to prevent another bloody slaughter.

# Dispute Between Employers and Trade Unions in Canton

**Workers Resented Cuts**

ON THE second day after the Chinese new year celebrations, which are held at the end of January, many Canton merchants and industrialists dismissed over 4,000 workers without paying the usual and traditional compensation. Moreover, the majority of those dismissed were active workers in the trade unions. The Canton Council of Workers' Delegates instructed their members to remain at work and informed the owners that it would not permit any violation of the union rules in dismissing workers. In reply, an urgent meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 9th of February. It called upon the Government of the Kwang-Tung Province to protect the traditional rights of the employers and threatening to declare a lockout in case of refusal. To bolster up their case about 20,000 merchants organized a grand demonstration outside the Government Buildings on the 10th of February. On the same day about 20,000 workers demonstrated, demanding that their interests be defended. There were no collisions between the demonstrators.

**The Present Dispute Prompted the Merchants in Canton, Hongkong and Macao to carry on a campaign against trade union interference in industrial disputes.** The employers have organized themselves into special Employers' Association. According to communications published in "The Peking and Tientsin Times" on the 10th of March, the police and a few representatives of the Military Staff in Canton took the employers' side in the dispute and supported the idea of setting up a single Employers' Association to struggle with the trade unions. It was reported that certain members of the local organization of the Kuomintang also favored the employers. On the 12th of March, however, the same paper reported that the employers were backing out and were ready to make concessions to the trade unions. Very interesting is the appreciation of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" (March 8th) and their change of policy:

**Workers' Technique Better**

"Generally speaking the merchants appear quite helpless in the face of opposition. . . . The workers seem to know far more about organization than the merchants do. They have

departments for secretarial service, picketing, propaganda, relief of sick and needy members, entertainments and social intercourse. The merchants have nothing but their guilds and their Chambers of Commerce and the members of these bodies do not necessarily know the other members. . . ."

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" is especially disturbed by the fact that the merchants were unable to utilize the favorable support they received from the authorities, remaining totally inactive when the police and soldiers had removed the pickets from some of the enterprises. In any case, the employers have given way, and the dispute will evidently be settled in favor of the workers in the very near future.

**Insisting On Rights**

In putting up these demands the workers are only insisting on the recognition of those rights which had already been regulated in part by the Government.

## IMPERIALISTS URGE CHANG TSO-LIN TO WAR ON UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(Continued from Page One)

has been in consultation for the past few days with labor leaders, both local and national. The following plan was worked out with the full cooperation of labor which has pledged to impose self discipline in order to bring the revolution to a successful close.

The government, it has been decided, will take up this question of the resumption of business by foreign firms either directly or thru the consuls. Where differences involving existed, the matter will be settled by agreement. Labor in full cooperation pledges itself to abide by agreement and stated voluntarily that no strikes will occur except in cases where employers fail to keep the agreement.

In places not involving strikes but concerning the restoration of conditions under which business can more readily operate the matter will be taken care of by the government.

**Labor Cooperates**

The labor leaders have made it clear to the government that in cases where agreement reached by the government is violated such violation will be due to counter-revolutionary influences and for the trial and punishment of such cases a special tribunal will be set up. This will be a voluntary act of revolutionary discipline, the labor leaders state.

To carry out the agreement with the government the Hupeh General Labor Union has issued special regulations calling on workers to obey the government and the union, forbidding disturbances of any kind, especially those involving foreigners, ordering no strikes in foreign firms, banks, or factories unless an order is given by the union, announcing the establishment of a special court committee to take up violence of regulations.

**Silver Embargo Temporary**

The silver embargo is purely a temporary measure, it was stated in official circles here, involving no change in financial policy, and is designed purely to keep finances on a sound basis and to prevent the withdrawal of silver from the banks which might raise prices and bring illegal transfer of the metal abroad. This protective measure is similar to the world war financial measures, it is stated. Measures designed to facilitate foreign trade operations are being taken. The regulations will be announced tomorrow.

**Refused To Send Envoys.**

The Cuban Government conferred the Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit on Calvin Coolidge, but will not deliver it until after Coolidge leaves office, since an American president cannot accept a decoration from a "foreign country" while in office.

This should squelch the rumors that Cuba is a satrapy of Wall Street and that the Cubans cannot even hold an election except with the consent and under the auspices of our General Crowder.

**CURRENT EVENTS**

(Continued from Page One) ing maintained that Cuba is a foreign country. So to nourish this fiction the Cuban Government conferred the Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit on Calvin Coolidge, but will not deliver it until after Coolidge leaves office, since an American president cannot accept a decoration from a "foreign country" while in office.

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**Killed By Rolling Pin.**

PITTSBURG, April 28.—Mrs. Roxie Mumford, 42, formerly of East Liverpool, O., was held without bail on a charge of murder here today by a coroner's jury investigating the death of her husband, April 17.

Mrs. Mumford is alleged to have struck Mumford on the head with a rolling pin during a quarrel.

**BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS**

## Ruthenberg Loss Demands Building Of Workers Party

By D. BENJAMIN.

The loss of C. E. Ruthenberg is a most severe blow to the workers of this country. It is all the more severe coming as it does at a time when the workers of this country are faced with the danger of a world war and by a brutal attack of the American capitalist class and the trade union bureaucrats upon the left wing workers. The American workers need such a leader now as he was—one who led in the formation of the left wing in the Socialist Party; one who had the understanding, devotion and courage to fight against the world war; one who was among the first to recognize the significance of the Russian revolution and rally to its support. As leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, he fought for the organization of the unorganized, for the protection of the foreign born, for the formation of a Labor Party.

**Many Difficult Tasks.**

In these critical days, when the capitalist class is trying to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair; when the American government is preparing to plunge the American workers into a war against the Chinese people and against the Soviet Union; when on all sides the courts and police and bosses and trade union bureaucrats are trying their hardest to make it impossible for the workers to improve their condition and to organize—in these days, Comrade Ruthenberg is needed as he was never needed before.

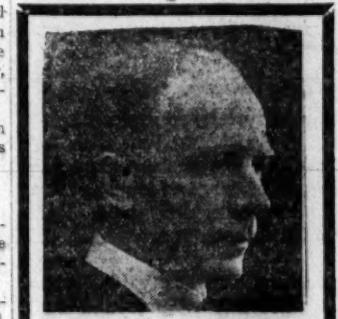
**Must Strengthen Party.**

There is only one way in which we can make up for his loss. That is, by strengthening the party of which he was the leader, by increasing its membership, by intensifying its activities. This will enable the party, not only to lead the workers against the present attacks and out of the present dangers, but also to a point where they will be able to more effectively fight for their rights and for emancipation from the present capitalist system which enslaves them.

You, as a reader of THE DAILY WORKER, as one who has studied in one form or another about the wage-slave system in which we live, as one who has most probably directly participated in the workers' struggles of this country, or has been in close contact with them—you should be among the first to realize the importance of joining the ranks of the Workers Party, should be among the first to rally to the working class in its present hour of trial.

Do you want to take an active part in building up the working class movement? Do you want to take your place in leading the struggle against capitalism? Then join the Workers (Communist) Party. Fill out the application blank in this issue of THE DAILY WORKER and send it to 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

## Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker



President Coolidge, speaking at the banquet of the United Press Association in the sumptuous ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, did not hesitate to call upon the representatives of the American press to uphold his imperialist policy. He felt that "it was natural that the press should represent the government under which it lives."

Mr. Coolidge is quite certain that his request will be acceded to, because the editors, to whom he spoke, are the tools of American imperialism, and their newspapers have been duly bought and paid for by these interests.

There is, however, one paper which cannot be bought and paid for. There is one paper which refuses to cease its attack upon the ruling class and its imperialist adventures.

For this reason the ruling class seeks other methods to influence the opposition. In this case certain "patriotic" organizations are trying to do the trick by a series of trumped-up charges against THE DAILY WORKER. What capitalism cannot accomplish through outright purchase, it seeks to accomplish with the aid of the Iron Heel.

We call upon all workers to Resist the Iron Heel. We call upon you to fight the attempt to crush THE DAILY WORKER. We call for immediate and substantial contributions toward the defense of our case. Be on the job. Do your duty. Do it now.

## RAMSAY'S HOME FITTED OUT IN SPLENDID STYLE

Has Portrait of King; Walls Done in Biscuit

LONDON, April 15 (By Mail).—"Eve," a smart society women's journal, has handed an apple to the old Adam in the right hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, tempting him to display the wonders of his eighteenth century house at Hampstead for the amusement of the idle, luxury-loving rich. There are photographic embellishments which show a home expensively furnished and appointed. We are told that the hall has an "air of quiet dignity and spaciousness," and you can see, if you care, the doors leading to "the service quarters" where the common household work is done.

The study "simply glows with color." Its walls are enameled with gold. Chippendale furniture—gold brocade curtains—Persian rugs—pictures by famous artists—so runs the imposing inventory. The portrait is shown of a lady who, as Mr. MacDonald explains, "would have been the duchess of Breda if her husband had died before he could inherit the title."

Mac's Friend, "Bloody Ferdinand" The whole place reeks of royalty and aristocracy. Books are displayed signed by "George R. Mary R." and above all, "on the handsome Sheraton bureau . . . there stands an autographed photograph of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria," the old fox of the Balkans, who apparently tried to make his wife the "leader" of the Labor Party.

The "dignified charm" of one room is added to in that the walls are of "a soft biscuit tint," and no doubt this pleasing colour brings to Mr. MacDonald the grateful memory of Sir Alexander Grant's famous \$150,000. What a pity it is that the poor wives of the miners and unemployed do not read "Eve." For there they could see what it means to be a "Labor leader" who in policy and life believes in "continuity" and so is recognized, flattered, and pampered by society.

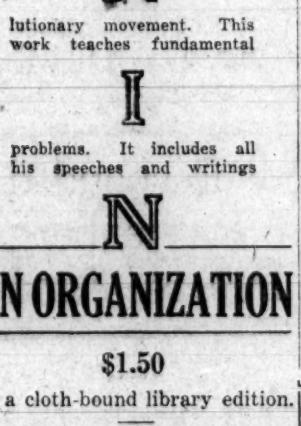
## CHICAGO MEETINGS

May 7th—Y. W. L. Spring Festival, Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. May 15th—Ukrainian Educational Club, Drama Welshes Hall, Emma and Noble St., at 6:30 p.m. May 15th—Freight Singing Concert at Orchestra Hall. May 15th—Y. W. L. hike to Desplaines, Illinois—meets at 9 a.m. at 1239 S. Sawyer Ave.

## Chicago Liberals Protest.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28.—A demonstration was held by the Liberal Club, University of Chicago, to protest against the action being taken towards Sacco and Vanzetti.

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## MACHADO BENDS KNEE AT MORGAN WALL ST. SHRINE

Guest of T. W. Lamont at Bankers Luncheon

Guarded by heavy detachments of motorcycle policemen, plainclothes men and special operatives, President Machado of Cuba paid homage to the real capital of Wall Street, yesterday when he toured Wall Street, visited the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and had dinner as the guest of Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner. The leading financial and industrial kings of the country attended the luncheon.

Earlier he had assured 700 business men at the Astor Hotel that American capital had "made" Cuba and that it would be guarded to the last drop of the last Cuban's blood. The president, who has the murder of 200 trade unionists to his credit in the eyes of Wall Street, visited yesterday morning the Sugar Exchange as the guest of Leopold S. Bache. It was for the Sugar Exchange and allied interests that most of the 200 were killed.

### Morgan Firm There.

At the Lamont luncheon were: Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., Hermann Behn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Sosthenes Behn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Edward J. Berwind of the Berwind White Coal Mine Company, James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., J. Herbert Case of the Federal Reserve Bank, Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., William T. Dewart, president of The Sun; Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Albert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., N. Dean Jay of Morgan & Co., Russel C. Leffingwell of J. P. Morgan & Co., A. W. Loasby of the Equitable Trust Company, Gates W. McGarrah of the Federal Reserve Bank, Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, S. Z. Mitchell of the Electric Bond & Share Company, Vernon Monroe of J. P. Morgan & Co., Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times.

Frank L. Polk of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner & Reed; Jackson E. Reynolds of the First National Bank, Manuel Blonda of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, Charles S. Sargent of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lloyd W. Smith of Harris, Forbes & Co., Frederick T. Snare of Frederick Snare Corporation, James Speyer of Speyer & Co.

Albert Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, Herbert B. Swope, executive editor of the World, Albert A. Tilney of the Bankers Trust Company, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; George Whitney of J. P. Morgan & Co., Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, William H. Woodin of the American Car and Foundry Company, and William Woodward of the Hanover National Bank.

## PASSAIC TORIES SCARED BY BIG WEISBORD FIGHT

PASSAIC, N. J., April 28.—The political campaign here is gaining strength as it goes down the stretch for the final two weeks.

A large campaign rally at Ukrainian Hall at 7:30 p. m. will be addressed by Albert Weisbord; Bert Miller, business manager of the DAILY WORKER; Sylvan A. Pollock of the DAILY WORKER staff and Emil Gardo.

**Politicians Terrified.**

That the old time politicians are becoming terrified at the support that the labor candidates are obtaining among the working class here can be seen in the desperate methods they are adopting to kill its effectiveness.

All of the large halls are barred to the labor group.

No Publicity.

Another significant point is that the local capitalist press is now completely ignoring the labor campaign. No news of the meetings where Weisbord or the other labor candidates speak can be found in the Passaic Daily News or the Passaic Daily Herald.

Gaining Strength.

The entire radical and left wing movement is gaining strength as a result of the present campaign. Wednesday evening the International Labor Defense held a large rally for Sacco and Vanzetti at Castle Park, Garfield, which was addressed by Pat Devine, organizer of the International.

**New Student Suicide.**

QUINCY, Mass., April 28.—Another name was added to the list of student suicides today when Arthur Hubbard, 21, Quincy art student, died at Quincy hospital after drinking a vial of poison.

His parents could give no reason for his act.

## Short Taxi Strike In Hoboken is Won; Levy Freed on Bail

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 28.—Thirty taxi drivers employed by the Hudson Taxi Co. here have gone back to work after a short and successful strike.

Bernard McFeeley, director of public safety, arbitrator in the dispute ruled that the men who had gone on strike after nine of their fellow-workers had been fired for not buying the company's caps should be reinstated. The men fired given an extra day in which to get the caps, the workers will be paid \$4.12 each for last Monday night when they went on strike. The strike was a result of the general organization drive among taxi workers now being conducted in Hudson county.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., April 28.—Edward Levy, business agent of the Hudson County Bux and Taxi Drivers' Union who was arrested charged with conspiracy in the recent death of George Evans, a cab driver, has been released on \$500 bail.

### Stock Gambler Pays \$190,000 for His Seat

Another record price for New York stock exchange membership was established yesterday when a seat was sold to Charles Sincere for \$190,000. The previous price was \$180,000.

### Special May Day Issue



For the interest and delight of all workers

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## Technical Men in Subways to Strike If Justice is Denied

The Union of Technical Men, transportation department, are just about through being polite.

Banded about for months on their grievances, the members met last night at the 14th Street Labor Temple and decided that if the city does not give favorable reply to their demands, a strike is possible. A walkout would completely tie up all construction work on the Eighth Avenue, St. Nicholas Ave.-Washington Heights subway line.

Officers read the adverse report of Thomas C. Murray, examiner of the civil service commission and urged that the board of transportation be given one more chance before the May 12 meetings, which will decide on drastic action, if need be.

The subway engineers want a substantial increase over their \$2,402 a year average wage and seek a minimum rate of \$2,160 instead of \$1,560. They are the only city employees denied sick leave.

The men, who do the surveying above ground, have had an additional hour put on to their working day without any increase in pay. They want either the seven hour day or more.

The union, only a year old, is amply strong enough already to protect its members' interests. Starting with 12 members, it now has nearly 1,400.

### Next Week.

Several large meetings are arranged for next week. Saturday afternoon the Young Pioneers will hold a May Day celebration at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. at which Albert Weisbord and others will speak.

The Young Workers League is arranging a youth meeting for next Tuesday evening.

### Special May Day Issue

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### Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

### May Day Celebration

### TWO LARGE MASS MEETINGS SUNDAY, MAY 1, at 1 P. M.

Central Opera House 67th Street & Third Avenue

SPEAKERS:

W.M. WEINSTONE BERTRAM D. WOLFE CHARLES KRUMBEIN JULIET S. POYNTZ RICHARD B. MOORE JOHN J. BALLAM

Also representative of Young Workers' League and the Young Pioneers.

Also Chinese speaker.

Chairman: JACK STACHEL

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Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra

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Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, District New York.

Doors Open 12 M.

## New York Senator Gives Coolidge Hearty Praise For His Foreign Policy

Unqualified praise of President Coolidge's foreign policies, as expressed in his speech last Monday, was given yesterday by New York's democratic senator, Royal S. Copeland, when he made a personal call upon the president at the White House.

We should have gone into Nicaragua to protect the Monroe Doctrine; we ought to help China, and "we ought to help all nations to help themselves," so the senator believes. "The president is exactly right."

## Call New York Bakers To May Day Meeting to Denounce Imperialism

New York Bakers Shop Workers are called to a big protest meeting to hear speeches on Yankee imperialism and to adopt resolutions to save Sacco and Vanzetti. They will also hear speakers discuss the terror in Hungary, and the bad conditions and low pay.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Amalgamated Food Workers, at 9 a. m. sharp, at the Labor Temple, 248 East 18th St. Admission is free.

## Flood and Japanese Panic Hurt Market

Industrial and southern railroad stocks, disturbed by the extensive Mississippi flood and the black financial prospects in Japan, weakened yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Speculators who were short in the flood country suffered heavy losses under a deluge of selling orders.

United States Steel and General Motors moved down 2 points as the big interests behind the exchange hammered down the market.

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## Coal Miners Must Build The Union and Also Help Organize the Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH

**A**T Sea: Aboard the United States Liner President A. Roosevelt, Saturday, April 9.—(By Mail from Plymouth, England.)—There is no indication anywhere on this ship that the men are organized, or that they have the least semblance of a union.

Andrew Furseth, head of the International Seamen's Union, has great faith in the United States government. Instead of spending his time and energies organizing the seamen, however, he has been a perpetual lobbyist in Washington, trying to get favorable legislation from congress these many years.

Among the results have been that entirely satisfactory legislation has not been forthcoming and the union has been practically banished from the high seas, just as the Lake Seamen's Union has lost its hold on the Great Lakes, where it faced the giant fist of the United States Steel Corporation. The fact that the United States Lines are government-owned hasn't helped Furseth or the seamen.

Here is a warning to the coal miners who, disgusted and discouraged thru the repeated betrayals of the administration of President John L. Lewis, may turn to legislative action alone as a forlorn hope, thus forgetting to rebuild and strengthen the union where it has been weakened. Thru long experience, however, the miners have learned that they must develop their political as well as their economic power, so that the danger is not so great here, as in other industries, that either will be neglected. The present crisis must be no exception.

The present period of struggle thru which the coal miners are passing cannot help but sharpen and develop the class-consciousness of these workers. They see not only the employers, but many of their own officials as well, openly arrayed against them. Those officials who have been most loyal to them, like Alex Howat, in Kansas, they see outlawed by the Lewis administration.

Evans, in his "History of the United Mine Workers of America," writes of the early struggles of the coal miners that:

"The failure of the miners to gain recognition and the right to organize and bargain collectively furnished incentive for the growth of class consciousness. The miners were of the opinion that wealthy interests were fast becoming the dominating influence in the country, that large corporations were gaining ascendancy in the coal market, and that, when the price of coal rose, it was of very little advantage to independent (smaller) operators because the railroads took the lion's share by increasing freight rates."

This was especially true in the anthracite field where the so-called "Morgan Pool" united the big mine owners in the fight for their interests.

Thus, in the early history of their attempts at organization, when the miners found that their collective action was not sufficiently effective to gain them recognition and rectify the conditions of which they complained they turned to state legislatures for relief. Altho the miners, in this manner, succeeded in getting the Pennsylvania legislature to pass an eight-hour law in 1868, its effectiveness was nullified by a clause inserted at the instigation of mine owners which made eight hours a legal workday only where "there was no agreement to the contrary." Unless a union was powerful enough to gain recognition and collective bargaining there naturally would be an "agreement to the contrary." Nothing better illustrates the necessity of economic power to force and bulwark legislative gains.

Just as in the industrial struggle, however, where the reactionary officialdom continually cripples the class action of the workers, so in "politics" these same officials continue to function thru the old parties, fighting every effort of the workers to build their own independent political action.

The present struggle will effectually expose this double treason of the union bureaucracy. Already the "Cossacks" (state constabulary) in Pennsylvania has been turned loose against the union pickets at the Galatin mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Pennsylvania is in the grip of the republican party machine that President Lewis supports.

The statement of the Trade Union Educational League entitled, "Win the Miners' Strike!" truly says:

"The government is making preparations to enter into the strike in its traditional role of strikebreaker to crush the workers and help the employers. The miners must be fully conscious of the nature of the class struggle in which they are engaged and which must be prosecuted with the utmost determination and political consciousness in order to secure victory for the miners. This is a struggle which must heighten the political understanding of the workers, accelerate the movement for a Labor Party, and pave the way for an energetic struggle for the nationalization of the coal mines."

William Green, former international secretary of the Miners' Union, but now the Bolshevik-baiting head of the American Federation of Labor, was at one time a democratic state senator in Ohio, while over in Illinois, Frank Farrington, while president of the Illinois district, was always a cog in the republican party machine, being finally involved in the huge corruption fund raised to put Frank Smith in the United States senate.

President John L. Lewis, also from Illinois, has always been a petted child of the republican party, being mentioned as a vice-presidential candidate in 1924, and later as likely timber to succeed Secretary of Labor Davis in the president's cabinet. Yet miners need but survey the pathetic condition of their union today, with John L. Lewis as president, to know that John L. Lewis as vice-president or secretary of labor in the capitalist state, would be of no benefit, but instead only another handicap for them.

Miners' conventions have repeatedly gone on record in favor of independent political action, but the officialdom allied with the capitalist parties has continually sabotaged all steps in this direction. Efforts of the coal miners to act locally have been frowned upon.

Expensive lobbies have been maintained during the session of the various state legislatures, and in Washington, to watch and cajole the old party legislators rather than elect coal miners or workers from other industries as the spokesmen of a class Labor Party.

The continuous and vicious use of the police power of the state against striking coal miners, in all sections of the country, developed a strong socialist sentiment among the coal diggers in the pre-war days. This was effectually quelled during the war, but again raised its head when the militarist spirit had somewhat subsided. Later, however, it again ran counter to the red-baiting hysteria that has become one of the weapons used by the Lewis regime to keep itself in power.

## AGGRESSIVE PAINTERS FIGHTING TO IMPROVE UNIONS IN NEW YORK

By L. MARGULIS.

A movement of great vitality and importance is spreading among the membership of the Brotherhood of Painters in the city of New York. The rank and file is awakening; they are beginning to realize that their destiny lies in their own hands.

What is the cause of this awakening? What is prompting them to organize on a broad inter-local basis (Inter-local Clubs)? What is it that must drive the rank and file to change the conditions as they exist today?

The men in the trade are today subjects to an unbearable speed-up system. They work with the most poisonous material. All health rules are grossly violated. On the job is the boss is the almighty ruler. There is no protection whatsoever. Men are fired anytime the boss feels like doing so. If a man does not produce as much as the boss wants him to, he is immediately fired.

The result is that the men, fearing to lose their jobs, are compelled to drive each other, drive the life out of each other in the unbearable, speed-up, sweat dance. This means ruin of their lives, ruin of their family, and less employment.

Those who are supposed to represent us in the district council, and whose duty it is to create good working conditions and improvement in the trade all around, in whose hands we have entrusted the destiny of many thousands of painters, these men do not represent us, the rank and file. They represent their own personal interest and the interest of a clique of corrupt politicians. They do not work for the interest of the organization. Facts prove this. They betray us at every occasion, they rob

our treasury and sell us out to the bosses.

What is the rank and file going to do about it? We cannot and will not bear it any longer. The broad membership must begin to act. In the past the members have shown what they can do. They have rid themselves from the grafters and betrayers, but there is still a strong opposition in the District Council, who is blocking every progress, and who make it impossible for the newly elected progressive delegates to bring about better working conditions. The general membership must wake up to the facts, and must begin to take a more active part in their union work. We must make the Brotherhood function for its real aim and purpose, the protection of the trade and its followers.

For this purpose a move has been started to concentrate and intensify organization work. This work is not carried on a wide and sectarian basis, but on a broad scale, namely the Inter-local Club. The club is the central body where members from every local union are represented.

Through this body the membership of every local will be informed of the situation in the trade and of all the tasks with which we are confronted with. Here the members will be instructed as to how to act and what proposition to defend and to fight for in their respective locals.

The Inter-local Club, joined and supported by all rank and file members, will be a paramount factor in the heroic effort for a clean and militant painters' union. All our support should go to the Inter-local Club of the Painters' Brotherhood in the City of New York.

## Passaic Prepares To Go To The Polls

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

In a little over a week Passaic goes to the polls. The election of five city commissioners will be in the hands of the citizens of that city which includes a substantial number of former textile strikers.

Practically without exception all the ex-strikers that are eligible will cast their ballot for the labor slate—Albert Weisbord, Simon Smelkinson and Simon Bambach, who are running in the non-partisan elections with the endorsement of the Passaic Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party.

In previous articles I have referred to the fact that the labor candidates have the old party men worried. And here is the important point that should not be overlooked.

The labor bloc is running with a definite labor program that calls for independent working class political action, a labor party and many immediate tasks that confront the workers.

### After The Strike.

The strike is over. The textile workers have a union; the workers in the other trades who were interested in the strike and watched it so care-

fully and gave funds so it could continue are not organized as yet. But they have hopes of being unionized and until that time comes, they are listening to speeches by the Workers who put fear into every boss in Passaic, Garfield, etc. And they are going to do more than that. They will vote for more than that. They will vote for the men in the local election that takes place on May 10.

### Will Support Weisbord.

Yes. These workers are going to vote for Weisbord, Smelkinson and Bambach—Communists who have shown that they stand for the interests of labor. That they favor the organization of all workers who today are toiling long hours for low wages.

These workers know that Preskille and his clique are not their candidates. The strike bears testimony to that. And then Judge Cabell who "supported" the strike. He is an employer of scab labor—an owner of an open shop. These men are not their candidates so they are rallying to the support of the labor candidates who have the only logical program for any working man or working woman in Passaic.

### A JOB-HUNTER'S LAMENT

Our Calvin says we're prosperous—

To doubt is most preposterous;

Kersensky says we're beat ideal—

Before such knowledge I must kneel.

But, woe is me! I'm out of work;

I might as well been born a Turk

As citizen of the U. S. A.,

For all the wealth that comes my way.

The bosses say we must produce;

I offer help but it's no use;

With walking miles, my shoes are thin,

But still I'm out and can't get in.

I know that God is good and kind,

And Cadman says the doubter's blind;

I do not doubt, I only say

I'm out of work, slack-a-day!

The bible says we'll get the earth

If we are meek from day of birth;

I've aye been meek, but I am poor;

There must be some mistake, I'm sure.

I know that up above the sky,

We'll live in mansions when we die;

It will be grand, but—oh dear, dear!

I'm living in a hotel here.

DONALD MCKILLOP.

### Get Your Raise in Wages—But Then Go After the Rest!

THE DAWN OF THE MILLENNIUM



## Yellow Socialist Sheet Yelps for Aid from Dupes

The decrepit and discredited remnants of the yellow socialist party leadership is desperately striving to maintain its English language weekly publication, "The New Leader," edited by the lying "historian," James Oneal, and is sending out appeals to all the "faithful," but is meeting with but meagre response.

The honest proletarian elements that have remained in the socialist party are disgusted with the shameful alliance of the Jewish Daily Forward (the godfather of the New Leader), the Woll-Civic Federation, employers and police that is endeavoring to wreck the New York labor movement in order to maintain power against the will of the membership and are now deserting wholesale.

### Faces "Immediate Suspension."

The revulsion of feeling against the traitorous role of the New Leader has been instantaneous. One of those upon whom the New Leader has heretofore depended in emergencies declares that he no longer will support it and has given The DAILY WORKER the following appeal that speaks for itself:

"April 22, 1927.

"Dear Comrade:

"THE NEW LEADER IS IN DANGER OF IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION!

"There, without mincing words, is the situation in which your paper finds itself today.

"A combination of circumstances beyond the control of any of the loyal comrades who have helped build the New Leader make it necessary to suspend publication at once unless—

"Unless you and the other readers of the New Leader respond immediately to this most urgent appeal.

"There is no need here to stress the service that the New Leader is rendering the socialist cause in this country. At a time when all forward looking movements are suffering financial distress, the New Leader has valiantly kept alive the fine spirit of idealistic revolt. By the enemies that it has made in capitalist ranks, and the following it has won among the workers, it has more than justified its existence.

"But we cannot go on without your help. We are facing a financial crisis where every dollar that you send will do yeoman's service. The next few issues of your paper may be the last you will receive, if at this time you do not answer our call to you for comrades aid. We know that you will not abandon us in the thick of the fight. But do not delay, send your check or money order today.

"Emergency Committee of the New Leader.

"S. A. De WITT.

"MEYER GILLIS.

"ADOLPH WARSHAW."

### Completely Discredited.

In spite of its known record of treachery and betrayal of the working class into the hands of a combination of bosses and union wreckers masquerading as "labor leaders" that vile sheet still has the audacity to appeal for working class support because it has "valiantly kept alive the fine spirit of idealistic revolt." It probably refers to its aid to Woll, the Civic Federation, the steel pigeons and bosses in endeavoring to railroad to the penitentiary the leaders of the rank and file in the Furriers' Union. Its boast of enemies in the capitalist ranks is mere camouflage, as the capitalists themselves who are fighting militant unionism recognize it as their defender.

The worker who sent us the "appeal" from the New Leader suggests that they get their sustaining fund from those whom they serve—the enemies of labor.

## COLLEGE MAY PRINT PRICE FOR ATHLETES IN FRANK CATALOGUE

Frankly admitting that his institution had been "disgraced" in 1925 by having men on its football team who had violated the amateur code, President Hamilton Holt, of Rollins College, a member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, yesterday threatened to expose out and out professionalism in college athletics unless rival schools abandoned all "athletic hypocrisy."

"If it is impossible," says Holt, "to find enough colleges geographically proximate to play with under purely amateur conditions, I am ready to suggest that we abandon our pretense of amateurism and come out open and above board for professionalism. I would be perfectly willing to print in our catalogue just how much we pay our pitcher, our quarterback and high jumper.

## Bricklayer Shows He Is Great Athlete



Here is an athlete testing a machine designed to measure the energy expended by athletes. The experiments are being made on the entire Cornell University track team. The apparatus is the handwork of Professor A. V. Hill, distinguished British scientist and winner of the Nobel prize in 1922.

## BOOKS

### THE "POLITICAL NEBULA" THAT IS CHINA.

China and the Powers, by Henry Kittridge Norton. The John Day Company. \$4.

Mr. Norton, one time journalist in China, has contributed to that mass of superficial quackery that is accepted by capitalist publishers as information regarding that country. Having been away from China since long before the nationalist liberation movement developed to its present proportions, he knows nothing of what is happening there at this time, but the fact that he was once there was evidently considered by the publishers sufficient cause to publish his distribe.

"The Chinese republic," says Mr. Norton, "is a political nebula." It has not the 'slightest' tendency in the direction of the establishment of a republic in which there is popular participation."

After this profound political observation the author devotes his talents to an apology for the rights of foreign investors in China. Their imperialist plunders have rights "upon which hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested, a vast commerce built up, and the lives of thousands of foreigners planned."

Of course, it is extremely rude, not to say ungrateful of the benighted Chinese masses to disturb the planful lives of these parasitic owners of investment capital by throwing them off their backs. Many of the Chinese are so backward that they cannot appreciate the irreparable injury they are doing to their Christian benefactors by indulging in anti-imperialist struggles. Then, too, the Chinese revolutionists are too rude; they do not follow the peaceful, gradual, legal forms of civilized nationalism movements, but actually indulge in revolutionary